## SHOT DEAD BY HIS PARTNER.

Fatal Quarrel of Two Kansas City Boarding House Keepers.

IS TASCOTT CAUGHT AT LAST?

A Man Auswering His Description Shot While Resisting Acrest in Kentucky-Double Tragedy in Missouri.

Killed By His Partner.

Kansas City, Nov. 29.—About 8 o'clock Inst evening a shot was heard at 111 East Tenth street, and a few seconds afterwards two men came running out to the double stairway leading to the second story. One rushed down the back strirway and was soon lost in the darkness; the other staggered a moment, and with a grean stumbled forward and fell to the bottom of the front stairs a corpse. Amos Ringle had shot his partner, Eugene Lewis, and fled from the

A few moments before 9 o'clock a man with bloody features and wild rolling eyes holding up the left hand, which showed an wily gash between the thumb and first ther, came rushing into police headquarters and startled those present by exclaim ing: "I am the man who killed Lewis," Captain Branhan immediately came forward, and calling Police Surgeon Inch. hurried the man into the jail, where his wounds were dressed by the surgeon, after

which he was locked up.
There is little doubt but what the killing was in self detense. Ringle and Lewis were partners in a second hand store and lodging house, but were unable to agree in their business relations, and indulged in many quarrels during the two weeks they had been associated together. Only \$40 had been invested in the business by Ringle, and he was anxious to withdraw this money and dissolve the partnership. He had made known his desires to Mr. Lewis on several different oc-casions, but the proposition always termincasions, but the proposition always terminated in a quarrel, preventing an amicable adjustment of their business relations. Two days ago he left their place of business and went to a boarding house at 1000 McGee street to take his meals. Sunday night he came down to the house and slept with Lewis, as had been his costom for the past two weeks. Last night he concluded to go down and get his things, and sever his down and get his things, and sever his connection with the establishment, Accom-panied by C. W. Smith and Thomas Guard, ie went down to the house at III East Tenth the two, began to pack his things. While thus occupied Lewis came into the room, and a short dispute was had regarding Ringle's departure. Shis was followed by a scuffle, in which Ringle was pushed over the stove by Lewis, who then attacked him with a large butcher knife. After closing in with each other once or twice, Ringie booke loose, and jumped across the small apartment to the bett, grabbed a revolver that was lying under one of the pillows, and turning, fired at Lewis. The ball took effect in the right side, several inches below the same proposed. side, several inches below the arm, pene-

trating the vital parts.

How Lewis managed to reach the stairway is not known, but he was found at the bot-tom with the knife, covered with blood at his

A Virginia Jail Delivery. Lynchnung, Va., Nov. 23.—A special from Wytheville, Va., says: A band of armed men, wearing masks, broke open the fail here at 2 o'clock this morning and rescued Wayne Sutton, under sentence of death, which was to have been executed to-morrow, for the murder of Peter Harvell. The jailor's statement is that a party of men came there and demanded admittance, which he refused. Tuey thereupon broke the door open with a sledge hammer, and the front hall was immediately filled with masked men, armed with double barreled guns and pistols. They covered him with a dozen guns and demanded the keys to the cells, which he refused, whereupon they searched his private apartments and found them in his wife's sewing machine. After securing Sutton they locked up some of the guards in his cell and left for the west end of the county. The party is variously estimated by the parties who saw it at from 50 to 1,000. The sledge hamme that was used was found in the jail this

Peter Harvell was murdered in March, 18)7, and the evidence, all of which was cir-cumstantial, pointed to Wayne Sutton and his father-in-law, Morgan Pendleton, as the perpetrators of the deed. Harvell's house had been previously destroyed by an incendiary, and himself badly wounded by a would-be-assassin, and he was still suffering from the wound when murdered. Pendleton and Sutton were seen in the neighborhood of the house previous to the murder, and the general impression in the neighborhood was that they had been nired to kill him. Pen-dleton is said to be from Kentucky, and a letter purporting to have been written by him, in which he declared that he, and no him, in which he declared that the Sutton, was the murderer, was recently sub-Sutton, was the murderer, was recently subrested in Indiana last June and brought back to Wytheville, where his trial took place, He was convicted, and all appeals had failed.

Outrage, Murder and Suicide. St. Louis, Nov. 29 .- The details of a hor rible outrage, murger and suicide comes from Nevada, Mo., to-day. It was committed about eight miles south of Nevada, the victim being Miss Ella Wray, aged twenty-one years, daughter of a widow, and belonging to one of the best families in that section, Yesterday Miss Wray, accompanied by George Corb, who taught the district school and boarded with Mrs. Wray, went to the city. Corb returned last night alone, and in-formed a brother of Miss Wray that the girl had been dragged from the buggy and mur-dered by two unknown men. The body was found in a clump of bushes near the roadside, The young woman's throat had been cut from ear to ear. Corb was placed under guard, and during the night committed sul-cide by taking poison, thus escaping lynch-The coroner's inquest developed the

fact that the girl had been outraged and then murdered.

Late this afternoon two coroner's juries returned their verdicts. It was decided that the girl had been strangled by Corb and that he had committed suicide by taking pison. Opinion is very much divided as to e girl's death and the motive of the murder, if it was murder. Those who closely exam ined the place where the body was found say there were many indications of a sovere struggle. It was on a hillside, where a tree had fallen. There were a number of buckeye bushes growing there, and leaves had collected among them. Twigs had been broken from the tree top, the bushes were broken and bent, and the leaves and dirt bore evidence of a scuffle

Mrs. Wray, mother of the dead girl, says that Corb had been visiting her daughter since last August, butthey were not engaged. She says that the girl was engaged to another school teacher, named Homer, who lives in the neighborhood, and had been so engaged for two years. Corb was a school teacher, but has not taught for more than a year, it is admitted, that no entered was year. It is admitted that no outrage was committed on the girl. Her throat was not cut, but there were bloody flager prints, as though she had been strangled. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 29.—A special from Ne-vada, Mo., says that the return of the deputy

sheriff who was sent to the scene of the double tragedy throws a new light on the affair, and shows that, instead of murder and suicide, it was a double suicide. Corb, who was twenty-four years old, was in love with the girl, who was the suicide of the suicide of the suicide. pears old, was in love with the girl, who was but nineteen, and Saturday the couple drove from the girl's home eight miles to Nevada. They started home in a buggy, and Corb reached the home of the girl long after the inmates had retired. He went to bed in the delegations are coming from the north.

house, but arose at 9:30 o'clock, and complained of feeling very sick. He staggered to the well for a drink of water, and as he was reaching over, lost his balance, and fell into the well a corpse. It was then discovered that the girl was missing, and a search soon revealed her body lying by the roadside about half a mile from the house. Her body showed no signs of violence, and the clothing gave no evidence of a struggle, and to all appearances she had died from the effect of the same poison that had killed her lover. It is supposed that the poison was purchased in Nevada, and that the couple took it simultaneously on the road home.

Is Tascott Caught? Louisville, Ky., Nov. 20.-A Mt. Sterling special says: A man supposed to be Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago, was cantuced last night in Menife county by a posse of mon under the leadership of Deputy Marshal John Day. This man, for some weeks past, has been staying about Owingsville, Bath county. He gave his name as Dickerson. A few days ago he borrowed a fine shot-gun at Owingsville, stating that he was going to the mountains to prospect for mineral. From the description and photograph of Tascott, suspecion attached to Dickerson, answering, as he does, the description most minutely. He was followed to the mountains and after a fight, in which he was wounded was can fight. fight, in which he was wounded, was cap-tured and lodged in the Frenchburg jail. He

### had in his possession a large sum of money, and refused to say where he got it, A TALE OF OPPRESSION.

An Exiled Rabbl's Story of the Cruelty of German Law.

New York, Nov. 20.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Among the immigrants landed in Castle Garden Sunday was a man of cholarly appearance, accompanied by his wife and seven little children. He was absolutely destitute, and with tears in his eyes told the examining clerk a singular story of the oppression and prosecution which drove him from Germany. His name, he said, was Herman Faust, a rabbi, thirty-nine years old. In some manner, which Rabbi Faust says he was never able to explain, the Berlin police in December, 1884, notified him that he must cease officiating as a teacher because they had discovered he was a Russian serf. He moved to Wormditt, a small city near Konigsberg, where he got a position as rabbi, but after a lapse of three months he was again ordered to leave by the police, who had received instructions from Berlin. After appealing in vain to the authorities, Rabbi Faust addressed his grievances in turn to Emperor William, Emperor Frederick and the present ruler, but his petition to be allowed to remain in Germany was denied, as the law had declared him to be a Emperor of the control of Russian serf and Germany could not tolerate his presence. Then he wrote to Empress Frederick, stating his ease to her majesty, but she, too, declined to interfere. Banished from his home, Rabbi Faust went to the hot springs in Austria, which place he reached October 18, 1886. But here, too, he felt the heavy hand of the law upon him. Being denied a passport or certificate from the burgo-moster of his former home, the authorities declined to allow him to settle, and he was driven from place to place, never stopping over a week in any town on account of the danger he stood in of being sent back to Rus sia and exiled to Siberia. Worn out by per-sistent hounding, Rabbi Faust and his family managed to reach Paris, where they wer supplied with passage to America by one of the charitable organizations which took an nterest in his misfortunes.

The United Hebrew societies have taken core of Rabbi Faust and his family by providing a temporary home for them. The association has promised to care for him for two months at least, during which time he will have an opportunity to make a living for his wife and seven little children.

### SPRINGER'S SCHEME.

Democrats Will Try to Admit Four Territories This Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- Mr. William M. Springer of Illinois, was on Pennsylvania avenue yesterday afternoon. "We are going to try very hard to pass a bill admitting to the union the territories of Washington, Montana, Dakota and New Mexico," saidhe, "and we shall certainly pass the Oklahoma bill at once. The next house will undoubtedly be republican by a small majority, and I suppose the republicans of both the house and the senate would have no objections to strengthening that ma-jority. The territories could be states in time to elect senators and representatives to the Fifty-first congress. Montana, Wash ington and Dakota are republican. The senate may insist on the divi-sion of Dakota, and such action would probably block matters for awhile. I um in favor of any reasonable compromise I am, and have been, in favor of the admis sion of those four territories on a broader ground than that of politics. I sincerely hope we shall be able to pass an enabling act dur ing the coming session."

# THANKSGIVING.

How the Day Was Observed in New York and Brooklyn.

New York, Nov. 29 .- Thanksgiving was day of religious devotion, charity and goodfellowship in this city. The customary services of praise and thanks drew many to the different churches in the morning. In the different missions, houses of industry and prisons, substantial meals, in which turkey figured, were distributed. Matinees were held at the theaters. Numerous companies were out for target practice, and fantastic rugnuffins enlarged the avenues. At the Five Points house of industry, 2,500 dinners were provided. The Children's Aid society served 1,500 dinners in five down-town lodg-ing houses. Fourteen hundred children of the mission of the Immaculate Virgin were given a turkey dinner. Mrs. Frank Leslie presided over the dinner given by St. Andrew's society to 1,000 strangers. Turkey and other delicacies made 350 prisoners in the Tembs happy, as well as the dwellers in the Lulow street jail, and various minor prisoners of the city. Religious services were held in the prisons. In Brooklyn, the city of churches and homes, the observance ap-proached that of New England towns.

Millionaire Sports Arrested.

New York, Nov. 29.- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The sport of the Hempstead Coursing club was rudely stopped yesterday at Garden City, L. I. There were to be five courses of rabbit killing by Rutherford's dog, Warren Spider, and Richardson's Meadow Brook Jock, for \$100 a side. In the midst of the sport a squad of officers of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals appeared. August Belmout, jr., erick O. Beach, John Doty and severa gentlemen sports were arrested and the meeting was broken up. The prisoners were released on parole and their trial set for Fri-day. The little police court room at Hemp-stead will hold a fashionable gathering the next few days.

Knocked Out in Three Minutes. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 29 .- A prize fight with bare knuckles was fought yesterday in a retired spot in East Cleveland between O'Neary, of Philadelphia, and Weston, of Cleveland, feather weight pugilists. Twenty men witnessed the combat. Weston was knocked out in three minutes. The stakes

The Forestry Congress

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 29. - Governor Bullock president of the Southern Forestry congress, is in receipt of notices from the governors of several states naming delegates to the convention to meet here on December 5, The American Forestry congress

AN M. P. JAILED.

Mr. Davis Committed for a Breach of Trust.

LONDON, Nov. 29. - Robert G. Dayis, memper of parliament for the Kensington divison of Lambeth, was committed to prison Tuesday, for contempt of court in failing to pay £3,778 due by him as administrator of is uncle's estate. He appeared in court to day and offered to apologize and refund the day and offered to apologize and refund the money. The judge, however, refused to interfere, and the order of arrest was handed to the sheriff for execution. Davis' debt was subscribed by tory members of parliament to prevent the disgrace of arrest of a member for a breach of trust.

In the house of commons to-day Mr. Timothy Healy asked what steps Smith, the government leader, intended to recommend the house to take regarding the charge against

comment leader, intended to recommend the house to take regarding the charge against Mr. Davis, of using money received in a fiduciary capacity. Mr. Smith denies the existence of any proof to justify him in asking the house to pronounce judgment on Davis, Mr. Edmund Robertson, liberal, reminded the house that expulsion of a member could be decreed for breach of trust, and he asked if Davis' conduct did not amount to that I Davis' conduct did not amount to that Smith protested against hasty action in a matter affecting the character and honor of a number. Healy intimated that unless the government acted in the matter he would nove on Tuesday next that a new writ be ssued for an election to fill the seat now held by Mr. Davis.

Later—Mr. Davis has been imprisoned.

The committee appointed to consider the circumstances of the breach of privilege committed by an Irish constable in arresting Mr. Sheehy, M. P., in the house of comm resulted in an examination to-day. Re-sentatives of the press were excluded. Repre In the house of commons this evening Bradlaugh moved to adjourn the house in order to call attention to the continued im-prisonment of Mr. Morroney, in Kilmain-ham jait, for contempt of court under the coercion act. He said that Mr. Marroney was suffering in health and becoming insane. He represented that bankruptey proceedings had been used with a view to compel Mar roney to divulge certain things, which Mar roney refused to divuige. Bradlaugh maintained that this refusal, although illegal, was morally justified, and Marroney ought not to be punished by in-

definite imprisonment.
Balfour and Sir Richard Webster, attorney reneral, contended that the government had to power to order the release of Marroney, t was his own fault if he failed to purge imself of his contempt. After a long debate the motion was rejected by a vote of 195 to 159. A desultory discussion of the Ashbourne act then followed. Finally the bill passed a third reading by a vote of 202 to 141.

During the evening a report reached the house of commons that Lord Compton, Glad-stonma candidate in the Holorn district of London, had been elected. When the news was received the Gladstonian members stood on the beaches and cheered themselves hoarse. Subsequent reports showed that Bruce, the conservative candidate, was suc cessful and a similar scene was enacted by the conservative members. So prolonged was the cheering that the speaker with diffi cuity restored order.

The Parnell Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- Inspector Crane gave evidence before the Parnell commission to-day as to the progress of crime in Ireland being coincident with the forming of a branch of the league. Wherever the league organization was started outrages followed Not every leaguer was a moonlighter, but the majority of moonlighters were leaguers. On cross examination the witness admitted that he had never been able to trace directly the connection of persons convicted of outrages with the lengue. Certainly no official of the lengue had ever been convicted. No crime had oc curred in connection with the home rule agitation of the extension of the franchise. spector Rice deposed that he had always understood that moonlighters executed the behests of the league. On being cross-exam ned by Mr. Harrington, the witness said that he could not point out a single instance upported by proof, where the league had lirected moonlight outrages.

Salisbury Denounces Gladstone. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- Lord Salisbury, in a speech to-day at Edinburgh, after returning thanks for a resolution of confidence in the government, said that he believed that Scotand was beginning to realize the dangers of Gladstoneism, and was becoming unionist. It was a matter for regret that Scotch affairs were so neglected, and that Scotland was being treated by the legislature in inverse proportion to her patience. He trusted that he government scheme of the local government for Scotland would prove satisfactory He urged the Scotch to put no trust in Glad stone's home rule promises, which, he said, were vague, be**c**ruse within Gladstone's own aind his plan was undefined. The new home rule plan was concealed because there was no plan to reveal. The speech was en-thusiastically received by the audience, num-

#### bering 5,000 persons. THE RAILROAD POOL

Huntington Gives His Idea of the Way It Will Work. New York, Nov. 23 .- [Special Telegram to

THE BEE.]-The final arrangements toward the organization of the great railroad clearing system were completed yesterday. The object of the new trust or clearing house is to devise ways and means for the regulation of freight and passenger charges in a satisfactory way to all the roads concerned. Among the gentlemen present at the conference were Chauncey M. Depew, Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington, Charles Francis Adams, as well as representatives of other western roads. Mr. C. P. Huntington was found in his office, in the Mills building. He said:
"I am in favor of the policy of the meeting in order to prevent the indiscriminate cutting of rates. As things are now it is in the power of one man to break up rates for his neighbors and to destroy a great deal of property, and the inter-state commerce law prevents the speedy repair of the dam-We cannot go on as we are now going, as the roads will either have to stop cutting, stop paying interest, or stop running alto-gether. As for the Pacific lines, we shall be able to take care of ourselves, pool or no pool. Mr. Midgley and the rest of them seem pool. Mr. Midgley and the reason the which to think we can organize something which will result in maintaining remunerative rates. I very much doubt whether they have found

Another Bursted Bank. LARS CRYSTAL, Minn., Nov. 29.-The state bank of Lake Crystal suspended payment yesterday. The bank was organized two years ago with Randolph Mitchell as president and M. Fay Howard as cashier, with a capital of \$25,000. It had a large number of small deposits, aggregating about \$50,000, and nearly every one in the place is bitten. and nearly every one in the speculation in The cause of suspension is speculation in December wheat. President Mitchell says because to resume business Friday, but he expects to resume business Friday, but there is no probability that he will. Cashier

Howard received all deposits offered up to

the time of posting the notice of suspension.

he right plan. Still, it may be worth while

to try it. The obstacle to success is the same as to all former pools—the difficulty of en-

forcing a penalty upon delinquent roads. I shall be glad to see something of that kind

tried, and something certainly must be tried.'

The Collegiate Foot Ball Contests. NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—In the foot ball contest between the University of Pennsylvania and the Wosleyan university, the former were the winners by a score of 18 to 6. The game was one of the most desperate ever seen here, and the bruises and bangs were well distributed. Wagenherst, of Pennsylwell distributed. Wagennerst, of Pennsylvania, was knocked senseless; Goodner, of Wesleyan, was seriously injured; Crane, of Wesleyan, was cut about the mouth, and Manchester, of the same eleven, was so badly hurt that he quit the field.

### THE RIVER LAND ACADIANS.

They Have Entirely Abandoned Hope of Successful Resistance.

YEARS OF TOIL GO FOR NAUGHT

The Accumulations of Patient Indus-

try and Honest Thrift Scattered Along the Highway-Humor of the Evictions

Turned Out of Doors.

FORT DODGE. In., Nov. 20 .- "Here's an asy job, boys," said one of the United States marshal's posse as the officers drove up in front of William Hook's at Hook's Point, in Hamilton county. He meant that the eviction would be soon over, for the house was close to the public road, and the goods and chattels would have to be carried ess than thirty feet.

A rap brought a black-eyed woman to the loor. She was flustered, and no wonder, for she knew what the sudden call meant. Besides there was a little seven-year-old chap to quiet.

"Ma! here come the officers with their guns, and they're going to shoot us," he

was crying. The woman said there wasn't one of the nen folks about. She was the daughter of William Hook, and the wife of H. M. Lucas. Her father had gone down to Stratford, her husband had gone in another direction, and her brother was out after a load of shedding. "I'll tell you how it is," she said; "we are retting ready to move. If you will give us wo or three days we'll get out ourselves and ot give you any trouble."

The marshal said it was impossible. The apers called for immediate action. "Well, go and see father first," she urged. He has been to town twice to see Mr. Snell, but didn't find him. He means to have an inderstanding with him."

The marshal replied that he would send after Mr. Hook, but meantime the eviction must go on. He took out the long warrant and commenced to read. This was the signal for work.

"Might as well make a break first as last," said one of the posse, and he picked up the big rocking chair, carried it out and set it down in the road. At the same time another of the posse led out a span of colts and tied them to the hedge. The improvements on the Hook farm consisted of a one-story house, a collection of big log stables, corn cribs, sheds and pens. Half of the posse went to work in the house and the other officers ravaged the barns and sheds. The job lidn't prove to be so easy as it looked. Hook had come to the place in 1854, and he had collected about him the usual assortment of implements. A big harvester had to be rolled out into the road along with the other things. The house didn't look large, but three stout men worked two hours clearing it. There were pictures to be taken down. A fine parlor stove, so hot it had to be handled with gloves, was set down in the road with the smoke pouring out of it. A large cabinet organ followed the stove. There was a number of books. The old gentleman came down the road just in time to see the well worn family bible brought out and laid on a table. He entered not a word of objection to the proceedings, of which he had had no notice till he came in sight of the dismantled home and the heaps of personal property scattered over the highway. There was a spirit of christian resignation in all he

"I ought to have gone to see Mr. Snell," he argued to himself rather than to the officers, and I intended to do so. I did go up to the twice, but he was gone when I got Emery Hook, the old man's son, a fine-

looking young man, drove up with a load of shedding, while the father was reproaching "Yes, pop," he added, "that's what you ughter have done, and then we wouldn't

have had this trouble. It serves us right."
The old man turned away from the Jot comforter in his own family and said to the writer:
"You see, I lost my wife some time ago,

and things have been going wrong with me since. It breaks a man up to nave his wife taken away. He don't think of things as he would. I don't want to have any trouble. I intended to buy this land of Mr. Snell. You see the man from whom I bought it, Mr. Hurst, got it from the state when it was con sidered school land. I paid Hurst \$300 for the eighty away back in 1854, and that was a good price for it then."
Mr. Hook didn't add what the record

showed, that when the state found that the land really belonged to the river company, and that a school land title couldn't be given to it, he was reimbursed for his improve ments to the amount of \$500. It was evident that he had no legal claims on the place, and that he acknowledged to himself the legality of the eviction. The son evidently felt the same way, for when a neighbor drove up and asked the young man:

"Where are you going?" He replied, bitterly: "Out in the road, where we belong. Pop knew this would come some time, but he just let things drift." "Where'll we go to night?" asked the blackeyed woman of her father.
"I don't know,I'm sure,''replied the old man

shaking his head helplessly.
"We'll do the best we can. We can't do no
better," said her brother, who, seeing that his father was overwhelmed with the situa tion, began to take the direction of things in

his own hands. While the family gathered in a little group to discuss the most pressing question of the hour—where to find shelter for the night there occurred a funny scene, which made even the evicted people laugh. Two of the officers started for the road with a long table, on which were a half dozen pans of milk. One officer went ahead, holding his end of the table with his hands benind him. The other followed, and being a fellow of infinite jest, he gradually elevated his end of the table and let the spilling milk flow down the other's back. The man ahead was thickly clad, and not until he set down his end in the road did he perceive that he had been deluged with a gallon and a half of the

For a black-eyed woman Mrs. Lucas preserved her temper wonderfully. Only when she discovered a loaf of newly-baked bread was missing did her good nature fail her. She demanded to know what had become of the bread. One of the officers teld her he thought it had dropped in the crock of plum butter. She looked into the crock and saw some crumbs, but a considerable portion of the butter was gone. The situation needed no explanation. While apparently engaged in moving out the furniture the boys had broken the loaf into pieces, dipped them in the plum butter, and had lunched. The black eyes snapped over this discovery. "Who did it?" she demanded. Of course the one addressed promptly pointed out another man in the vard.

pointed out another man in the yard.
"He looks as if he had been out of the pen-itentiary about a month," she said, and mollified by the approving laughter of the officers who heard her, she went on packing up her dishes, and said no more about the plain butter and bread.

The settlers' union has raised and spent many thousands of dollars fighting the river-land company. The organization was for a long time represented at Washington

by a man named Dawley. One winter after-noon, two years ago, Dawley went to a Turkish bath establishment in Washington and died there. The coroner said that it was a case of heart disease. During the campaign with the marshal's posse the settiers repeatedly stated that they believed Dawley was poisoned by somebody working the interest of the river-land company Mr. Clark was asked:
"What is there in this story the settlers

have that Dawley was poisoned?"
"Of course he was poisoned," said Clark, stoutly. "I haven't any doubt of it. When he went to the Turkish bath place there was a man with him who has never been seen from that day to this. The undertaker who took charge of the body will state that there was a wound on the body sufficient to have caused death. We know that representatives of the river-land company went to Dawley a short time before that and offered him \$20,000 to drop the fight for the title and agree to an indemnity bill, and he refused to consider the proposition." consider the proposition."

The Des Moines River Settlers.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—There have been no developments in the Des Moises river land evictions for several days. The last dispatch to THE BEE on this subject, some days ago, announced that settlers were coming in to Fort Dodge to buy the land they occupied, and that there would be but few more evictions, and no violeuce was expected. That has proven true. During the days intervening a large number of the settlers have made terms with the owners or agents of the lands, and will continue to live where they have lived for years. The few evictions that have been made during the past week have been made quietly, without resistance, and have attracted no attention. Now that the owners of the land have determined to enforce payment or evict the settlers, they are sur-prised in many instances to find how well off some of these squatters are. It is not off some of these squatters are. It is not surprising when it is remembered that they have lived, in some instances, for a number of years upon land which cost them nothing at the beginning, and nothing since for rent; so that all they made from their farms was so much clear gain. Mr. Hans Kundson, a Norwegian, who had been living upon land belonging to Mr. Richard Snell, near Fort Dodge, was one of this kind. A writ of eviction had been made out against him, and on the day before it was to have been served he came into town and told Mr. Snell that he wanted to settle. He had lived for about a dozen years on a good, fertile quarter section, which he had improved and was fairly prosperous. When asked what terms he would give, Mr. Snell said he would let him have the land for \$15 an acre, but that he should want part \$15 an acre, but that he should want part down to hold the bargain, and the balance could run on long time. He thought the Nor-wegian, if he did not beg off entirely, would want to pay about \$100 down and wait a long time before paying the rest. But, to his as tonishment, Kundson said: "I'll pay you \$1,200 down and the rest in thirty days." The settler had really gotten ahead so well on his borrowed land that he was about ready to pay for it all out of the profits

while he had been living upon it.

Other settlers who had been living for many years on land which had cost them nothing, had made sufficient money to buy farms on other land where the title was not in dispute, and when forced to pay up or leave the land which they had occupied rent free, concluded to move and buy good land adjoining, to which they could get a clear title. Mr. Snell was in this city to-day, and will be absent from Fort Dodge for a few days. During that time there will be no opportunities for settlement, nor will there be any evictions. He anticipates no further trouble, and says that nearly all the settlers many years on land which had cost them trouble, and says that nearly all the settlers on his land either have settled or will settle for it, and would have done so before if they had supposed that they would be required to

A Brewer Sues For Damages.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 29 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-John Bowman, the wealthy Marshalltown ex-brower, who was recently enjoined by the district court from selling liquor in the original package and fined \$1,000, was yesterday committed to jail for contempt of court in disobeying Judge Stevens' injunction. He replies with a suit for \$25,000 damage on the ground of false imprisonment against John Hixson, sheriff; W. W. Miller, county attorney, and S. Slotts, justice. The suit is brought in the United States court for the southern district of Iowa. The original package test of set to be appealed to the United States supreme court. will be fought bitterly by the friends and enemies of statutory prohibition, and it is ex-pected that the decision will finally settle this question, on which depends to a great legree the success or failure of the Iowa prohibitory statutes.

Mail Agents Reinstated. WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 29 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. ]-A number of mail agents on the through runs across the state who were discharged for offensive partisanship just before the election, have been set at work again, the postoffice department having learned that the new men were unable to handle the business satisfactorily. Captain E. G. Miller, of this city, who was dismissed from the Cedar Rapids and Council Bluffs run about a week before the election, began work again Tuesday, and he says that nearly all the old men are back on the through runs They have not been reinstated, but simply set at work again, where they will remain until the new administration is ushered in and they can be reappointed.

The Great Calf Case. WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 29 .- The defendants in the case of Robert Johnson vs ic. V. Miller, better known as the "Jones County Calf Case," have perfected an appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the September term of the district court in this city. This will be the fifth time that this case has een to the supreme court, and if a new trial is granted it will be the seventh trial of the case since 1877, when the case was be The calves were originally worth \$45, they have already cost the parties to the litigation about \$20,000, and no one knows when the end will be reached.

Iowa Mills Reduce Their Output. WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 29.—The Union Mill company of this city, who own the largest flouring mills in the state, have decided to reduce their output of flour about one-half for the present and close up several of their elevators in different parts of the state. The cause of this action is a falling off in the de-mand for flour throughout the state. The managers say that they are but following the course of the Minneapolis and other large mills, and they expect to be able to start up all their mills again soon after the 1st of

### A NOVEL CASE.

General Sickles Has a New Method of Life Insurance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 .- General Daniel E. Sickles was defendant in a law suit yesterday that brought to light a novel transaction. Six years ago he made an agreement with Mrs. Frank F. Cave to insure her husband's life in various companies. He was to pay all the expenses, and in the event of Cave's death was to receive twothirds of the insurance money. Cave's life was then insured in va-rious companies in sums aggregating \$54,000. Cave died in 1836. General Sickles had some trouble collecting some of the policies, but finally succeeded in getting \$39,99 after having paid out \$4,320 in premiums and assessments. In all he paid \$10,760 to Mrs.
Cave, charging her with one-third of the
expenses. The widow then concluded she
wanted all the money collected under the wanted an the money contented under the policies on her husband's life, and sued General Sickles for \$27,921, the amount he retained. The jury decided that General Sickles must pay the widow \$2,500 more, but he is still \$20,000 shoot. is still \$30,000 ahead on the transaction.

An Arkansas Negro Lynched. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 29.-News is just received of a lynching in Crittenden county, Arkansas. Jim Smith, a negro, met th wife of a white farmer in the road and made an insulting proposal to her. She fied and he pursued and was about to overtake her, when the approach of a horseman frightened him away. The woman reported what had occurred and Smith was arrested by a deputy sheriff. On the way to jail at Marion the two were met by a mob of white men who took charge of the prisoner and filled him full of bullets.

THE ALLENTOWN'S FATE. Very Little Doubt But What She Has Foundered.

Conassitt, Mass., Nov. 29.—It is the opinion of Captain M. H. Reamer, keeper of

Minot's light, that the Philadelphia collier Allentown, is at the bottom of the ocean, and lies about one mile northeast of the light house, directly in the track of navigation, and that she struck on Jason's ledge. The sea had subsided this morning, and Captain Reamer, whose turn it was to take a two weeks' furlough, came ashore and was re lieved by his assistant. Mr. Reamer knew nothing of the Allentown's less until he reached his home, but he gave the following reached his home, but he gave the following information, which settles any uncertainty that may have existed in regard to her fate:

At about \$330 o'clock Tuesday morning an immense amount of wreckage was seen passing the light house, it seemed to come from the exact direction of Jasen's ledge, and all of it seemed to come from no greater distance than the location of that ledge. This wreckage consisted of life preservers, boxes, casks, cabin steps, the panelwork of a steamer's cabin, and a steamer's topmast, which was painted black from its peak about six feet towards its foot. This wreckage continued to float along dur-This wreckage continued to float along during the greater part of the morning, since which time none has been seen. No bodies were seen, and there is nothing above the water in the locality mentioned. Captain Reamer says that no doubt the vessel foundered on Jason's ledge. This is a small ledge standing up from a broad shoal bettom, and at low tide is covered—with about seven feet of water. It lies directly in the path of all large vessels. Regarding the effects of the storm on the light house, Captain Reamer said that of course a jar was felt, but no damage whatever was done to it.

### GRAND ARMY SECEDERS.

They Organize a Democratic Soldiers' and Veterans' Association.

Indianapolis, Nov. 29.-A meeting was held last night at the Hendricks club rooms by sixty democratic G. A. R. veterans, at which an organization was perfected known as the Democratic Soldiers' and Veterans' association of Indiana. This organization is the result of what has been termed a revolt against the G. A. R. The object of the new association is set forth in the following preamble to the constitution and by-laws:

The purpose of this association shall be to neulcate the true principles of patriotism, ove of country, and to foster and maintain true democratic principles in the administra-tion of government, both state and national, and secure a pure, simple, efficient administration of the same and resist with all our might any and every encroachment upon the constitutional rights and liberties of the people; to preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which should bind together those who, as soldiers, sallors and marines, united to suppress rebellion; to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead; to aid in every possible way all persons who have been honorably discharged from the multary and naval service of the United States; to secure for them preferment and promotion in the civil

Under the constitution the entire manage ment of the association is placed in the hands of an executive board. George W. Koontz was elected chairman and given power to appoint the other members of the board, which he will do by naming one man from each congressional district and two from the state at large at the next meeting.

NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION. An Order Being Formed to Study Political Questions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 29.—[Special Telegram to The Bee]—A number of prominent labor leaders, including John J. Jarrett, Charles Litchman and Eccles Robinson, ar preparing to form a gigantic labor organization. It will deal with political questions. but its promoters claim that it will be nonpartisan. Litchman is now at work on a constitution and plan of organization. Mr. Jarrett said to-day that the movement was in its infancy, and continued: "However, let the matter be clearly understood. This organization will not be in opposition to the Knights of Labor or any other labor organization. The new order will have its special work to perform. It will be com posed of intelligent workingmen for the dis cussion of economic questions from a prac-ical standpoint. Our object will be to study the political questions of the day and take such action as will be for the best interests of American workingne. The workingmen of this country have no organization at the present time for the discussion of these ques-tions, or to act as a body in matters where their interests are in question. During the late campaign the democrats attempted to make the workingman believe that protection does not protect. It is the duty of the labor-ing men in this country to discuss and examine into these questions for themselves and act independently and intelligently. Some definite step will be taken in a very short

time. McCaffrey's Last Offer to Killen MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 29.- Special Telegram to THE BEE !- Dominick McCaffrey is deermined to get a fight out of Killen if there s any fight in him. McCaffrey is to have a benefit here to-morrow night, and makes the following offer to Killen: "Killen got me to come out here and now refuses to live up to the articles of agreement which we signed. To give him one more chance before I go away, I will meet him at my benefit to morrow night and box him any number of rounds with any size gloves for the entire gate receipts. He ought to be willing to do something. Now, here is his chance. If he wants to fight he will show himself.1

Hogarth Willing to Meet Wall. Minneapolis, Nov. 29.—(Special Telegran o THE BEE. ]-Jack Hogarth, the middle weight pugilist of Philadelphia, was asked to-night about the negotiations between himself and "Toff" Wall, the English champion, He said: "I am willing to go to England to get Wall, and would like to go, but must abide by what my backers in the east say. However, if Wall is willing to come to country and can find any one to back him for a fight here, there is an athletic club which will guarantee him a purse of \$2,000 and allow him \$500 for expenses."

The Oklahoma Colony. Sr. Louis, Nov. 29.-A special from Oklahoma, I. T., says that the settlers held a meeting at that place yesterday and organ ized a colony, to be known as the Oklahoma colony, for the protection of their rights, and to let the outside world know how they are prospering. They petitioned the president o let them to make settlement for the herds that are held there illegally, and show up the frauds which exist. The colony will ocate all newcomers free of charge. Strike Settled.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Nov. 29 .- [Special Tele.

gram to THE BEE. |-The switchmen em-

ployed on the Union Pacific at this point,

both day and night crews, struck this after-

noon for the Chicago scale of wages. They were only out thirty minutes when a dispatch came from Superintendent Dickinson cranting their demands, and fall returned to work. A Convention of Consuls. HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 29.-A convention of United States consuls in the maritime provinces, summoned by Consul General Phelan, began its proceedings to-day in that gentleman's office. The avowed object of the meeting is the improvement of the sular service generally. To-day was chiefly devoted to organizing. Similar conventions were called by all the American consuls general of Canada, Great Britain and Ger-

## THE INDIANAPOLIS PILGRIMS.

They Say Harrison Wants Speedy Tariff Reform.

STORIES ABOUT CLEVELAND:

A New York Paper Which Supported Him Publishes Disreputable Tales-Lamont Read the

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE,

Proof Sheets.

The Indianapolis pilgrims whose opinions are of value, all say that while the presidents elect has "inclinations," he has not decided anything definitely regarding his cabinet or his policy, and will not do so untli he has heard from all the leading republicans and has had time to reflect upon the information and advice they give him. He keeps tab in # note book of suggestions that are made, not all of course, but those that come from men whose opinions are of value, and points that strike him as important. He is in the attitude of attention and questions all his visitors on topics that are in his mind. One of the points upon which he always asks the views of his visitors is the propriety of calling an extra session of con-gress. He makes no secret of his own opinion, that there should be a revision of the tariff as soon as possible, and does not expect that the two parties will agree upon a bill at the approaching session. Whether it is best to wait for the new congress to as-semble at the constitutional time in Decemper, 1889, or call it together at once after the inauguration, is to him the most important question to decide. If an extra session is called in March the organization of the house can be perfected, and the committee on contested seats and the committee on ways and means can be appointed and spend the summer investigating the claims of contestants and in preparing a tariff bill. So that the house, when it meets again in December, will be ready to go to work at once. But if there is no extra session it will be March or April, 1890, before either of these committees will be ready to report, and several months later before my tariff legislation can be effected. In the opinion of most of those whose advice General Harrison has asked, the business inter-ests of the country require that the tariff question should be settled as soon as possible, and he is reported to agree with them. Another important point disclosed by visitors to Indianapolis, is that General Harris' ors to Indianapolis, is that General Harril'son will not take part, directly or indirectly, with any party quarrel. If the republicans of New York, for instance, want a place in the cabinet, they must not get into a squabble over it, for if they do the president-eject will decline to show a preference for either faction, but will leave that state out of his calculations altogether. This he has made your clear to saveral qualtement who had very clear to several gentlemen who have called upon him. WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

A New York paper, which has been very cordial in its support of the president, re-cently created a sensation by publishing in detail all of the vile stories that have been circulated about him during the last year or two, stories that no republican paper has dis-graced itself by printing, even in the heat of the campaign. That a journal that pre-tended to be friendly to the president should bring these scandals into history, after the election is over, seems inexplicable, and its conduct has been severely criticised. But now it appears that the article was in type for more than a week before it was published, and that a proof was read by Colonek Lamont. He has acknowledged as much; and says that the publication had the president's sanction, which makes the case Ренну S. Неати. stranger still.

AT HARRISON'S HOME. The Day Entirely Devoted to Rest and

Quiet-The Visitors. Indianapolis, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving was generally observed in this city, a Sunday quiet prevailing on the business streets after 10 o'clock in the morning. Union services were held at the Second Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. McLeod, pastor. General and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Mckee were in attendance. The congregation was a very large one.

The day was strictly observed as a holiday at Harrison's residence. Private Secretary Halford was at his desk in the general's library for a couple of hours during the morning, assorting and reading the morning mail, but beyond this all work and politics were for the day eschewed, Hon, R. C. Kerins, of St. Louis, was the only guest, other than Mrs. Brown, that partook of the Thanksgiving dinner with General Harrison and his family. They sat down to dinner at half-past two, and discussed a big fat turkey presented to the general yesterday by one of his old comrades, Captain Anderson, of Company E. Seventieth Indiana regiment. The dinner was much like their usual Sunday midday meal, cooked and served in the good old-fashioned style handed down to Mrs. Harrison by her Pennsylvania ancestors

During the afternoon a few out-of-town callers dropped in to see the general, among them Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, who is on his way to Washington, and General James R. Chalmers, of Mississippi, who is also en route to Washington, General Chalmers has employed Hon. W. H. Calkins to conduct the election contest he proposes to make before congress for a seat from the Shoestring district of Mississippi, General Chalmers stated that if the south was to be represented in the new cabinet his personal preference was General Mahone, whom he declared had done more for the party in the south than my other man. He proposes to have a talk with the president. lect to morrow on southern matters. Half a dozen traveling men paid their re-spects to General Harrison this afternoon.

About 5 o'clock the general went out for his usual walk, and in the evening a number of neighbors and personal friends dropped in and visited with the household until after f neighbors and personal friends dropped in and visited with the household until after 9 o'clock. The general is in receipt of a gift of a barrel of apples sent by farmers of Barton county, Missouri. Each farmer in the vicinity contributed one apple, and all varieties are represented. The barrel is decorated and painted red, white and blue.

A few days since Colonel Hongeland, Major Bichards and others organized the new target.

Richards and others organized the newsboys of the city into a company and marched to General Harrison's residence to deliver to him a banner made from nearly a hundred slik badges. General Harrison was not at home at the time. He has since acknowledged the call in a very kindly and characteristic letter.

Mrs. Sherman's Remains.

New York, Nov. 29.-The remains of Mrs. W. T. Sherman, accompanied by her family and Senator John Sherman, left on the 6:30 p. m. Pennsylvania train to-night for St. Louis. There were no religious services in this city. Thirteen carriages with mourners accompanied the hearse to the railroad depot.

St. Louis, Nav. 29—A private car containing the remains of Mrs. General Sherman will arrive at the union depot in this city will arrive at the union depot in this city Saturday morning. Services will be held at the College church, Grand and Lindell avenues at 11 a.m., and the interment will be made at Calvary, where General Sherman has two lots, one of which is unoccupied. The remains will be buried in this lot, beside which a place will be reserved for the general. Among the pall bearers are: R. P. Tansey, Generals Pope, Hendorson and Noble, and the mayor.

Kenmare Rents Reduced. DIBLIN, Nov. 20.-The land commission has reduced the rents on the Kenmare

estates, at Killarney, 50 per cent. Mr. Bright's Condition. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- Mr. Bright maintains his strength.